

## The Times-Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.  
Business Office: 100 E. Main Street.Washington Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.  
Richmond Bureau: 100 E. Main Street.  
Norfolk Bureau: 100 E. Main Street.

By Mail: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Postage Paid: Daily, with Sunday, \$10.00; Daily, without Sunday, \$8.00; Sunday only, \$2.00; Weekly (Wednesday), \$1.00.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg: One Week, One Year.

Daily, with Sunday, 10 cents; Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents; Sunday only, 2 cents.

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1906.

## How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Diamonds are found in dark places of the earth; truths are found in the depths of thought.

—Victor Hugo.

## Richmond's Finances and Her Tax Rate.

Some recent remarks by Councilman H. R. Pollard, Jr., regarding the city's finances have become the subject of some little discussion. In the course of an interview with a newspaper reporter, Mr. Pollard made these observations: That, if Richmond really wanted the various improvements which her more progressive citizens are now demanding, an advanced tax rate would be inevitable; that Richmond now has a lower tax rate than any other city of considerable size in the country; and that Richmond city bonds had undergone a drop in price.

On at least two of these counts, and possibly upon all three, it occurs to The Times-Dispatch that Mr. Pollard has been more or less misleading.

To call attention to a depreciation in city bonds in such a context can only mean to suggest, it would appear, that the growing desire to spend money in municipal betterment has reacted against the city's credit. Nothing could be further from the truth. Transient fluctuations in stock reports provide no figures to confute with. The drop in Richmond's bonds was due to perfectly ordinary and intelligible market conditions, and was shared by other securities of equally unimpeachable value. On the day before Mr. Pollard directed attention to it, a new issue of Richmond's was eagerly contested for at a premium. In its whole history, indeed, the city's credit was never so good.

As to the relative place of Richmond's tax rate among other cities of similar size, it is well to state that comparisons in this field are at best uncertain mental processes. Tax rates are based upon "values," and values, like bond quotations, are varying quantities. A substantial basis of comparison, however, undoubtedly remains, and facts are incontrovertible. While The Times-Dispatch sincerely wishes it were otherwise, Richmond's rate is far from being, as Mr. Pollard believes, the lowest of all American cities in its class. This city's taxes are at the rate of \$1.10 on a 75 per cent. assessment. Atlanta, commonly regarded as the most progressive of Southern cities, has a rate of \$1.25 on a 69 per cent. valuation. Los Angeles, a city of more than twice Richmond's population, and one of the liveliest towns in the United States, has a rate of \$1.20 on a 70 per cent. valuation. Kansas City's rate is \$1.35 on a 40 per cent. valuation; Newport's is \$1.20 on a 75 per cent. valuation; Pittsburg's is \$1.25 on a 66-2-3 per cent. valuation; St. Joseph's is \$1.50 on a 60 per cent. valuation; Little Rock's is \$0.90 on a 40 per cent. basis. Some other cities which enjoy a lower tax rate than Richmond are Dallas, Texas; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Quincy, Ill.; Reading, Pa.; Savannah, Ga.; Topeka, Kan.; and Mobile, Ala.

The tax rate, obviously, is no infallible barometer of a city's desirability as a place of residence or business. A relatively high rate is eminently worth while where those who pay it get a viable return in increased health, comfort and prosperity. If this city cannot have the improved equipment and service which its citizens are coming more and more to insist upon, without an advance in its tax rate, by all means let the rate be advanced. Those who set their feet in the path of progress must expect to pay the price, as well as to reap the returns. It is by no means follows, however, that such a step will be necessary. Other cities, less wealthy than this one, have thrived on a lower rate. The money that we propose to spend is, after all, not a large sum. Increases in taxable values will increase our revenues this year by some \$50,000, and future years will doubtless bring a similar increase. The retirement, before a great while, of outstanding 8 and 6 per cent. bonds and refunding, when necessary, on a 4 per cent. basis, will still further swell the city's revenues. A jump in the rate, therefore, may or may not be necessary. If he step proves requisite, few cities are better able to take it than this one.

But, in any case, the advance must not be made on the pleasant, but unwarranted, assumption that the existing rate is abnormally low.

## Virginia's Greatest Assets.

The Times-Dispatch recently published an editorial article on the importance of reclaiming the waste lands of Virginia. The article has had the effect at least of bringing out a sensible and valuable article from the Farmville Herald on the same subject. The Herald says, and properly says, that waste lands are produced by lack of education and that the

remedy for wasted lands is educated brain. "What is it?" asks our contemporary. "That turns waste lands into land of great productive power," educated brain. The greatest crop we have in Virginia is our crop of boys and girls. In their brains is undeveloped power that will, when trained, develop all other power. No industrial power can be developed without trained brains. We seek immigration to develop Virginia. We seek immigration by writing articles about it; by sending out tens of thousands of pamphlets; by sending our Commissioner of Agriculture to England to seek immigrants. All this is good work, provided we secure the right kind of immigrants. But why do we continue to neglect the riches at our doors, on our farms, and in our homes—the untold riches in the brains of as fine a native stock of children as may be found in the world? We have a problem more serious than immigration, and that is the prevention of emigration. Our children are growing up and leaving not only the farms, but the State, in droves. Enterprising families are seeking communities with good schools, communities that know that the development of all other power depends on the development of the greatest of all powers—boy power and girl power.

The Herald declares that over 50,000 native Virginians have left our borders, while less than 60,000 have at the same time come into the State, and The Times-Dispatch agrees with the Herald in its conclusion that it was a poor exchange. We need more laborers in Virginia, we need settlers, but more than this we need some plan which will keep our own people at home. Virginia has a surplus of lands, and the poorest of them are susceptible to improvement. It is only a matter of scientific enrichment. This is purely a work of education. If we enrich the brain of our farmers, they will enrich the soil. If we teach the farmers how to improve their lands, how to fertilize in this crop and that, we shall make farming profitable, we shall enhance the value of our realty, and we shall provide occupation for Virginians, who are now leaving our borders to find more profitable occupation elsewhere.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell thinks that the Co-operative Education Association can do no better than to turn its attention from this time on to that field of exploitation. It is a sensible recommendation. Virginia's greatest assets are her men and her lands. Improve the one and the improvement of the other will follow as a corollary.

## Municipal Slaughter-Houses.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, raised a great rumpus by suggesting municipal operation of the packing-house industry, but he at least has the example of other cities on his side in public control of slaughter-houses. Commenting on the Mayor's suggestion the Chicago Record-Herald says:

In the great cities of the most enlightened countries of Europe the slaughter-houses are public institutions, and they are managed not with the idea of making a profit, but for the purpose of protecting the public health. Paris, which was the first to inaugurate this system, is a good illustration of the methods that are employed. There is an immense abattoir with cattle-yards and markets adjoining. There is also a sanatorium in which animals that are under suspicion are held and treated. In the city of London, the animals admitted to the use of the slaughter-house upon the payment of a fee. They must submit to strict regulations, which include a scientific inspection of all animals.

In the chief cities of Germany there is a similar system, under a most carefully organized service. People who have investigated the industry comment on the thoroughness of the inspection and the cleanliness of the establishments. There is no comment of the same sort with reference to the abattoir at Budapest. "The great municipal slaughter-house," says Albert Shaw, "is one of the establishments in which the citizens take especial pride. It is very imposing architectural work, and is a masterpiece of public monopoly, made to contribute to the public health while serving a sanitary end."

In Great Britain scores of cities have acquired the slaughter-houses, and are managing them with a view to the experiments of certain continental nations, says:

"There is unanimous testimony from these and other countries, and from towns in the United Kingdom, that the system of municipal slaughter-houses, as established, showing that one result of the abattoir system has been an improvement of the public health and a diminution of nuisance." It is declared that the sale of diseased meat is rendered almost impossible under the system.

The Springfield Republican comments on the above by saying:

The fact that many European cities have municipal abattoirs is well known to the readers of Chicago newspapers, and how attractively the idea has already been placed before them may be seen in the editorial from the Chicago Record-Herald, which is printed in another column.

The simple truth is that of all municipal enterprises that of slaughter-houses can be easily defended as an exercise of legitimate police powers for the protection of the public health. In Paris, the best, the German cities, and in many cities of Great Britain the municipal governments own and control the abattoirs. Such establishments as those in Chicago could not exist under private control abroad, and it is admitted that this is the principle of business, the principle of private ownership has received a severe blow from the recent exposures, while the European system of municipalizing the business for sanitary reasons has been considerably sustained.

If Chicago were able financially to follow the example of Paris, and if the character and quality of municipal government there were efficient and pure enough to make a municipal plant a success, here indeed would be offered one solution of the question of an unpolished meat supply, in which the whole country is so much concerned. The execution of Mayor Dunne's scheme is not to be expected, yet his proposal must be considered amply if it serves to make the packers more amenable to the demand for a thoroughly effective and complete inspection, by the constituted authorities, from "the hoof to the can."

## President Roosevelt and Frederick the Great.

Personal and autocratic interference with established methods is becoming chronic with the President, and, while his ways are efficient for the time being, we must remember that Lamb's Chinese who burned a house to cook a pig roast pork, even if the price was high. With every desire to fully recognize and praise the President for his courage and his earnestness, we cannot approve of his means for accomplishing ends which are in themselves perfectly proper and eminently desirable.

The packers, bad as they appear, have yet something on their side, and, though the public demand and should receive

protection from putrid or diseased meats, yet the President is setting a bad example in teaching the public to run to Washington for help, instead of helping themselves.

As long ago as Aescop, Hercules would not help the farmer who only prayed that his wagon might be lifted out of the mire, and Mr. Roosevelt can hardly hope to successfully upset the experience of twenty centuries.

The New York Evening Post makes this pertinent comment:

"As the President roosts over-riding one function of local government after another, ought he not to be warned of the danger of incurring Macaulay's condemnation of Frederick the Great? This is a part of it:

"His meddling was altogether without apology, he interfered with the course of justice as well as with the course of trade, and set up his own crude notions of equity against the law as expounded by the unanimous voice of the gravest magistrates. The resistance opposed to him by the tribunals infuriated him to fury. He kicked the shins of his judges. He did not, it is true, intend to act unjustly. He firmly believed that he was doing right and defending the cause of the poor against the wealthy. Yet this well-meant meddling probably did far more harm than all the explosions of his passions. We could make shift to live under a despotism of a tyrant, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear."

## A Hint to the President.

A provident citizen of Richmond suggests that it would be of great convenience if the Weather Bureau would give us one rain a week, on Saturday night, and no more. He argues that that would be sufficient to supply our needs—save street sprinkling—and that the people could then make all their plans without having to reckon with weather charms and umbrellas.

This is a practical suggestion, and The Times-Dispatch respectfully refers it to President Roosevelt. If the President can devise some plan for putting the rain under government regulation, direction and control, it goes without saying that he will do so.

## The Fee System.

The sheriff of Wake county, North Carolina, has resigned because the last General Assembly of the State saw fit to reduce the rate of commission allowed for the collection of taxes. As the commission in this particular case amounted, even at the reduced rate, to something like \$5,000 last year, it is plain that the compensation is still ample, if not more than ample. It is more than ample, for the sheriff of Wake county is not a high State official. It would appear that the fee system has spoiled its beneficiaries in the Old North State as well as elsewhere, and should be abolished altogether. We would like to see Virginia take the example of the other States and abolish the fee system.

The fee system in Virginia has outlived its day and should be abolished. It is not only expensive, but it is open to abuse. It has long been under suspicion and the public has lost confidence in it.

Says an old linerick:

A canner remarkably canny  
One morning remarked to his granny:  
"A canner can can  
Anything that he can,  
But a canner can't can a can, can he?"  
They could come pretty near it out in Chicago.

The people of Appomattox have erected a noble monument to their noble Confederate dead. There is no spot in the South where such a monument is more appropriate than at Appomattox.

The pen is also mightier than the cannon.

## School Libraries.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I see an editorial in your paper of May 30th commenting on State Senator George B. Kezette's speech before the Senate of 1905, in which he approved of the board of education. I am sure you will have to build good roads, high schools and large towns in each county of Virginia in order to hold the rising generation of farmer boys and farmer girls, too, as a part of the rural population of the State. Every county in Virginia ought to have a Carnegie library, with the main library building at the county seat, and provide for distributing the books at every school house in each county.

Every county in Virginia ought to be connected with the capital city of the State by steam and electric railroads. It will pay the citizens of Richmond to build an electric railway to connect the city with the State University and with Charlottesville.

It will pay the citizens of Richmond to build an electric railway to connect the city with the State University and with Charlottesville.

St. Louis, June 7, 1906.

## Come All Ye to the Banquet.

Know all nations by these presents—  
That the citizens of Richmond, Va., do hereby invite all ye to the banquet, to be held at the Richmond Hotel, on Monday, June 11, 1906, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

With her gallant sons and daughters  
During a most auspicious time;  
For he it known beyond the seas,  
And to all peoples of the earth,  
That upon this glad occasion  
We celebrate our nation's birth.

Then, come all ye to Hampton Roads  
Upon this most eventful date,  
Let every nation send its flag  
To help Virginia celebrate.  
Come, bring along your men o' war,  
And all your gallant sons o' war,  
Your good friends and little children,  
And those sweet things who bill and coo.

Come all, be fair Virginia's guests;  
Drink to her health and natal year.  
The three hundred anniversary  
Of our great Western Hemisphere.

Of our great Western Hemisphere,  
"DICK" JOHNSON,  
608 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

## Sweet Briar Opening.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
SWEET BRIAR, Va., June 10.—The Board of Directors of Sweet Briar Institute met on Friday at Sweet Briar in conference with the newly-elected president, Miss Mary L. Benedict. The date for the opening of the school was set for September 25th. The election of the faculty will close on July 1st.

Resolutions were passed granting free tuition to the daughters of citizens of Virginia, and to the daughters of all Virginia clergymen. A scholarship was established for each congressional district in Virginia, which is to be awarded through competitive examinations.

## Annual Banquet To-night.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Virginia Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Jefferson Hotel at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

Mr. N. D. Sills, State manager for the Sun Life of Canada, who is president of the organization, will preside, and a number of prominent life men will make responses.

## Rhymes for To-Day

## A Tragedy in Polar Circles.

(A Danish paper compares "love you" in many languages. "Overriding" is the declaration of love of an Eskimo, who tries to win the chosen one by the pleasing sound of the falling of his words. (The Times-Dispatch.)

An Eskimo maiden sat on a log  
And harked to the voice of her fond  
Romance:  
"With a pulsating bosom completely over-  
laid,  
With love I am come to thee, Eskimo maiden,  
Unyielding and unflinching, I am I—  
Jaki!"

O me for me, thaw for me, O melt and be mine,  
Unyielding and unflinching, I am I—  
Jaki!"

She looked up, she looked down, she frowned and she sighed,  
With a world of regret in her tones she  
"You've mistaken my attitude, pray go away!"

Unyielding and unflinching, I am I—  
Jaki!"

The tempered affection that lives in my breast  
In the following language is better expressed:  
"Nipshidshid shagshid" OUM b) upos (shagshid)"

He turned from her then with a wall of despair,  
And sought him a pool where the white polar bear  
And the seal and the walrus paddled around,  
And he plunged to his death, but he cried ere he drowned:

"Unyielding and unflinching, I am I—  
Jaki!"

And his spirit ascending dropped back on to earth,  
In plaintive accents, the musical cry:  
"Unyielding and unflinching, I am I—  
Jaki!"

—Don Marquis, in Atlanta Journal.

## Merely Joking.

Exactly—Mrs. Muggins: "Shoo, Mrs. Nowrith's husband made all his money she has the doctor continually." Mrs. Muggins: "Yes, I hear she is suffering from nervous prostration."—Philadelphia Record.

A Lady-Killer—"I hear your master is a perfect lady-killer, James, especially since he got his new name, so to speak. He's run over quite a lot, but none of 'em's dead yet."—Baltimore American.

Perilous—"Most actors," remarked the talkative boarder, "seem to think they can't get too far front on the bill-board." "Yes," interrupted Mrs. Starvon, "quite unlike some other people who believe they can't get too far back on the board bill."—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Advantage—"Do you think that wealth brings happiness?" "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "It doesn't bring happiness, but it does bring a great deal of trouble about the kind of worry he will take on."—Washington Star.

He Was Up to Snuff—"I sent you plans for the porte-cochere and grand entrance," began the architect who was building Nurith's palatial mansion. "Yes," interrupted Nurith, hotly, "and what do you mean by putting 'Salve over the door?' Don't you try to run my patent medicine ad on me!"—Philadelphia Press.

'Twas a High-Priced Liver:—Dr. Bliss: "I've got a patient with liver trouble. He came to London with only one penny in his pocket." Dr. Squills: "On a dose or two of Epsom salts put him right in a week." Dr. Bliss: "Ah, but since then he's grown rich, and—Dr. Squills: "My dear fellow, that only shows that he's got his money and he'll be a month's holiday in Norway, followed by a couple of months at Carlsbad."—Puck-Me-Up.

## WILL MEET TOGETHER.

Florida Bankers Will be Guests of Georgia Association.

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, GA., June 10.—The Florida State Bankers' Association will be the guests this week of the Georgia Bankers' Association, the two holding their annual meetings in Atlanta. The Florida bankers entertained the Georgia bankers last year at Atlantic Beach, and the compliment is to be returned Monday and Tuesday, with elaborate entertainment accompanying the business meetings.

The convention will be opened to-morrow in a joint session with addresses of welcome and responses, in addition to other formal addresses by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States Bank, who will discuss the relations of the banks to the State; by R. E. L. Marshall, of Baltimore, and by Joseph A. McCord, of Atlanta, member of the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association. The two associations will hold separate meetings Tuesday, at which the routine business of each will be transacted.

By way of entertaining a drive about the city will be given to-morrow afternoon, closing with a reception at the Piedmont Driving Club to the visiting bankers and ladies. A banquet will be given to the bankers by the evening by the Atlanta Clearing House Association, at which the speakers will be Joseph A. McCord, president of the Clearing House Association, as toastmaster; H. H. Hicken, Jacksonville, Fla.; Joseph A. Davis, George A. Deschamps, Jacksonville, Fla.; U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. C. Lawley, Charles H. Treat, United States treasurer; Joseph M. Terrell, Governor of Georgia, and John A. Allen.

## Middies' Summer Cruise.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—The cruiser Minneapolis, flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford, and the cruisers Denver and Des Moines, left Hampton Roads for Annapolis to-day, where the Denver and Des Moines and the cruiser Cleveland, which will come down from Boston, will ship a part of the 800 midshipmen at the Naval Academy for the summer cruise to Madeira and the Azores. The Minneapolis will sail with the practice squadron, but will carry none of the midshipmen. The squadron will sail from Annapolis on June 16th, and returning will reach Norfolk July 30th.

## Editor's House Burned.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ABINGDON, VA., June 10.—The residence occupied by John W. Lyon, editor of the Washington County Journal, was destroyed to-day. The house was owned by D. C. Bowers, of Bristol. No insurance.

The Blacks, Comedy Sketch Artists, Lewis and Cook, Charles H. Hicken, illustrated songs, the One-half Man and One-half Woman, and now Moving Pictures at Forest Hill Park every night.

## Views of the Virginia Editors

## A Tariff Question.

If the government of the United States has been doing of late without paying Dingley duties, why haven't the rest of us enjoyed the same privilege? Why should not the States be allowed to buy cement and other building materials abroad for their own use? Why should not the States be allowed to have the same right? Why shouldn't every man be allowed to save his money by purchasing abroad? These questions are that the Cartieres, Schwabs, Heineckers, Duponts, and the like would let their republican friends in Congress give us a square deal.—Halifax Record-Advertiser.

## The Value of Training.

One thing we would like to ask our country school teachers. If the teacher who does not attend the Big Stone Gap normal is as well up on normal training and other things as the teacher who does attend it? After his attendance is it right to make the discrimination specified in the notice posted on the door of the Big Stone Gap Normal?

## Drinking and Drunkenness.

In another column we reproduce some comments of The Times-Dispatch on a recent editorial that appeared in these columns on the above subject. We still contend that it is hard to reconcile the two reports, but the only temperance movement showing that the liquor traffic is decreasing and other of the commission of intemperance showing increased manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors. Drunkenness may be on the decrease, but it is evident that drinking is on the increase.

We believe with our contemporary that the demand of business are doing more for the cause of temperance than anything else. There is no place in the business world for the drunkard, and men are finding this out. But will with all this there is the fact that more liquor is manufactured and necessarily consumed than ever.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association at its recent convention issued an address to the people of the United States in which the cause of temperance was commended and the work of temperance societies endorsed. They realize the good work of the organizations and commend them, but at the same time they are opposed to prohibition, claiming that it is contrary to the principles of the constitution and will be fruitless.

The suggestion of The Times-Dispatch that the drinkers have acquired a habit of control over their appetite for strong drink may be the solution of the question, and the result has been more liquor consumed by more people, while as for a few real artists managed to keep liquor dealers in business.—Roanoke Times.

## Beautify the City.

As we see elsewhere in our new columns, the Civic League Commission, which held its first meeting yesterday afternoon, had made a good beginning of its work. The first object of the commission has resolved upon a plan which it is believed will surely result in the improvement of the city. The plan is to have a committee of citizens to improve the appearance of our homes and streets. The committee will be composed of four representatives of the city, and will be asked to co-operate with the commission for the artistic betterment of the city. The committee must surely enlist the hearty assistance of that important part of the community. In addition, the extension of the commission's influence by the selection of subordinate ward committees is a good step in the right direction, namely, to get the citizens to work for the improvement of the city, and to help of all our citizens.

This movement merits the hearty support of all the city of Charlottesville. It is going to mean a great deal for the improvement of our city, and the whole city should share the work, as it is to reap the benefit.

The plan has been, we believe, originated by the Morning News, and we rejoice that there is so promising a future before this great work of real public utility. Let all good citizens be ready to lend a hand; for as nothing is so good as a good idea, so it is also true that with the sentiment of the city united in its efforts to improve our streets and homes a great advance may be made in our progress towards health and attractiveness. We assure the commission of our hearty cooperation, and bespeak for the work the good offices of all our people.—Charlottesville News.

## Public Ornamentation.

Let every one keep thinking to improve the appearance of their streets and lots. Keep all kinds of rubbish off the streets and sidewalks, and see that your fences, etc., are neatly painted. There is nothing that helps the looks of a town and induces the respectability of its people more than neatly painted houses and fences, neat and tidy streets and sidewalks, and fruit and shade trees off the streets. Let us see what you will do for the benefit of our progressive little city.—Gordonsville Gazette.

## Railroads vs. Corporation Commission.

The attack by the railroad companies of Virginia on the very vitality of the Corporation Commission in their fight against its revision and promulgation of freight schedules is, in our opinion, more than a petty quarrel. It is a contest of the people's power, which we believe to be constitutional, been the medium of raising the rates of freight, which will enrich the treasury and place the State's finances in a prosperous condition. It has been charged that the railroad companies are in an unfair extent and without discrimination, to array themselves in solid ranks against the Corporation Commission, which exists in violation of the Federal Constitution and to fight the new schedule of rates and to fight the new schedule of rates and to fight the new schedule of rates.

## WORLD'S GREATEST FEET MOBILIZED

Total of 325 Ships Now Ready for Britain's Mimic War.

LONDON, June 10.—The most powerful aggregation of fighting ships ever assembled on the seas, totaling 325 warships of various types and 33,000 men, was mobilized yesterday to participate in the mimic war designed to test the efficiency of the new system of defense of the British coasts and commerce.

This great fleet is now assembled to repel the expected attack of an imaginary enemy, now off the west coast of Ireland and threatening to make a descent on the coasts of England.

The fleet is divided into two divisions. The "red," comprising 235 vessels, including 80 torpedo boats and submarines, represents the British; the "blue," consisting of 90 warships without torpedo boats or submarines, represents the enemy.

The maneuvers are divided into two sections—first, the attack and defense of the coasts, in which torpedo craft and submarines will play an important part; second, the defense of sea-borne commerce and food supplies, and at the same time maintaining inviolability of the English coast. The land defenses will be kept constantly manned in anticipation of a sudden descent of the "blue" fleet.

For the first time army officers are being embarked on the warships to enable them to take part in the maneuvers in their bearing on military operations.

## Old Dominion Steamship Company

Leave RICHMOND - - - - - 7:00 P. M.  
Arrive NEWPORT NEWS - - - - - 8:00 A. M.  
Arrive NORFOLK - - - - - 6:00 A. M.

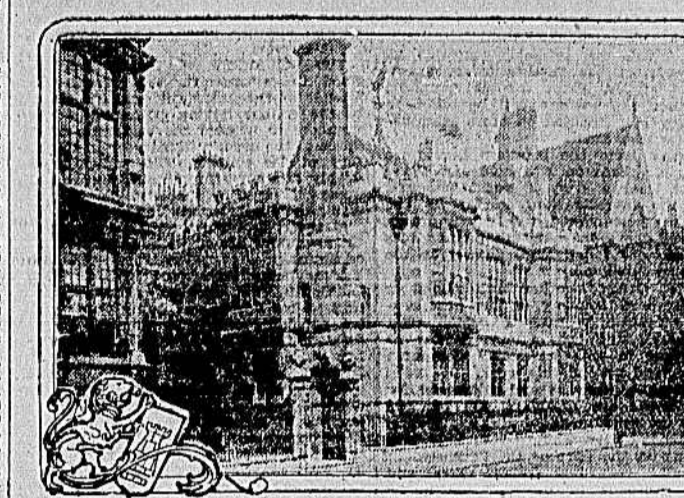
NEW STEAMERS "BERKELEY" AND "BRANDON" perform a daily service between RICHMOND and NORFOLK, Sundays included.

LOCAL FARES.  
To Norfolk, Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, \$2.50 round trip, \$4.50, including stateroom berth. Time limit, ten (10) days. Meals, 50 cents.

\$3.00—SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSIONS—\$3.00.  
(Including stateroom berth.)

On sale during summer, Special Excursion Tickets, leaving Richmond Saturday, 7:00 P. M.; returning, leave Norfolk following Sunday 7:00 P. M. Tickets, 808 East Main Street, or Company's Wharf Office, foot of Ash Street.

## W. W. ASTOR LIES SICK AMONG HIS MILLIONS



THE CELEBRATED TREASURE HOUSE IN LONDON.

Laid by the Heels With Gout the Wealthy Anglo-American Hides His Aches in Seclusion of His Strong Rooms.

LONDON, June 10.—William Waldorf Astor is still confined to his room in his office building by gout. Mr. Astor's enormous wealth is strangely housed and stored in the picturesque building on the Thames Embankment. Here the historic Baines diamond was kept until Mr. Astor presented it as a wedding gift to his son's bride, formerly Mrs. Langhorne-Shaw.

The Astor treasure house has a beautiful exterior in the late Gothic style, which gives no idea of the strength of its interior construction. The strong rooms, built at an enormous cost, are beneath the ground level, solidly constructed in what was once the bed of the river.

## QUEEN'S FROWNS BAR TO ASTORS HUNGARIAN MUST FIGHT 151 DUELS

Popular Young Couple, However, Will Probably Overcome All Difficulties.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, June 10.—The New York World publishes the following by cable from London:

That Mrs. Langhorne-Astor has not been presented at court as a bride has given rise to the report that Queen Alexandra has made absolute her rule not to receive any woman who has been a party to a divorce, even the most innocent of parties.

When the Queen makes up her mind her august spouse cannot move her. She has never forgiven Lord Rothschild for having invited to a dinner party, at a very prominent New York divorcee and her new husband.

However, it is assumed that King Edward has not strongly asserted himself, being that William Waldorf Astor's daughter-in-law is concerned. For his Majesty is resentful because the older Astor has never shown him any attentions.

Ambassador Whitehead told interviewers to secure young Mrs. Astor's presence at the wedding, although he was asked by Lord Althorpe, the Lord Chamberlain, who is a special friend of the Queen.

Not to be presented at court is a rather serious drawback to society people. But sympathy is so strong for young Waldorf-Astor, who is extremely popular